NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1871.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

#### CHICAGO.

THE WORK OF RESTORATION. THE PUBLIC HOUSES RAPIDLY BUILDING UP-CONDITION OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES
OF CHICAGO—FAVORABLE CONDITON OF THE
FINANCES OF THE CITY.

[BY TBLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 17. - The surprisingly fine weather, unusual at this time of year in this latitude, is essisting the builders greatly. A great force of men are assisting the builders greatly. A great force of men are at work clearing away the rubbish at the ruins of the Chamber of Commerce, and the first blows have been struck on the great Potter Palmer House. That splenstruck on the great Potter Palmer House. That spien-did edifice is found to be wonderfully preserved in the foundation, and the work of rebuilding will not take a great time. A million was lost in its burning; but other millions are ready to complete it. The Bigelow Hotel, one of the most complete and beau-tiful establishments in the country, and which was just completed before it was burnt, is also to go up again at The great Sherman House will also be under way within a week. The struggle seems to be who shall be first to open the great hotels to the swarms that are now visiting the city. Even the theaters are to go up at once, and a committee, headed by the veteran McVickar, is at work calculating the best places for sites. A great body of actors have been caught here by the disaster, and are sadly in need of the recognition of their East-ern friends. Joseph Jefferson is in 'town and proposes to play at the only remaining theater a week or so for the benefit of actors. A mere list of the new buildings actually beginning fills a columns of The Post, and there are hundreds, not yet began, that are contracted for. These, with the wooden structures already up, will accommodate the trade and commerce of the city until better days are at hand.

A careful estimate of the Insurance companies of this city gives a pretty hopeless prospect for the citizens insured therein. Their liabilities, carefully estimated, reach \$25,000,000, and the assets will hardly reach \$40,000,000 all told. The thirteen Chicago companies stand: Commercial-assets, \$250,000; risks, \$200,000; Firemen's, with uninsured risks on the Lumeerman's—assets, \$275,000; losses, between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000; State-assets, \$262,000; losses, \$3,000,000; Equitable-assets, \$121,000; losses, \$1,000,000 (these three Companies will not pay ten cents on the dollar); Republic—assets in cash collaterals and uninjured stocks, \$52,000,000, with a prospect of paying nearly in full; Merchants-assets, \$900,000, mostly invested in the Company's own building, and risks of \$5,000,000, with no hope of paying more then 16 per cent; fire assets,\$131,000; losses. \$1,000,000; ten cents on the dollar; Knickerbocker-assets, \$204,000, and so badly risked that hardly 10 cents can be paid; Lamar, this Company had reinsured many of its policies in the People's of San Francisco, and it is thought will be able to pay nearly in full: Great Western, assets \$271,000, lossess nearly \$1,500,000, and will be able to raise its payments to 20 cents on the dollar; Home, assets, \$245,000; losses, \$1,000,000; 25 per cent; Germania, assets, \$260,000; losses, \$2,000,000; pay 20 per cent. These are exclusively Chicago companies, and they lost largely by the fire, aside from the outstanding policies.

The lake trade is going on as regularly as ever, and all that offers an impediment is the scarcity of help. The grain trade and grain men are firm. The amount of wheat destroyed was too slight to affect the staple at large, and the operators who calculated upon such a contingency will be badly disappointed. The million bushels lost will have no perceptible effect on the market here. Flour is quoted at the regular rates, and there is no prospect of the flour and wheat riots so anxioulsy apprehended by thoughtful New-York dealers. The men of weight in this and other States are commencing to prevent corners on the stuffs most needed

great lumber firm, has so fixed it that 50,000,000 feet of lumber shall be sold to this city at once at the regular rates, and great is the disappointment of the lumbermen whose stock escaped the fire. The great loss apprewhose stock escaped the are. The great loss apprehended by the suspension of the forwarding trade will not be so much as was at first supposed. Trade is now under pretty good headway, and every hour increases its strength. Wheat and corn is unloading for Buffalo, and the action of the banks has put the seal of absolute success to reviving industry. The markets this year will be more prosperous and successful than ever before. because carried on with a substitution of honesty hitherto lacking. It is the opinion on all sides that the amount of grain shipped by Lake and Rall this year will be vastly in excess of anything before known. The supply from Wisconsin and Iowa is pouring forward in greatly increased quantities.

The good people, cast down as they are by accumulated misfortunes, have time to turn an eye of careful scrutiny on their public servants, and, to quiet apprehension, it was announced to-day that, instead of be me has been rumored, the actual city debt is not \$16,000,000, and the authorities cannot increase it a penny without the aid of the Legislature. They have Rings in feeble sort here and the recent fire has exposed some of their management as badly as the recent journalistic fire in New-York exposed the doings of the three. The Court-House hero was a job, but not of the stupenous proportion of the City Hall Park affair.

The chaos of last week is resolving into order all around. The Relief districts have been carefully marked out, and competent men placed in control; the statistics of the dead of the fire are approaching something like accuracy and reason, and some of the thousands of lost people are daily brought to their friends. The attested records of the dead prove beyond question snarchy and demoralization as the prime causes of most of the deaths. In some streets the corpses of men were found in heaps in such positions as to indicate that drunkenness generally was at the bottom of the trouble. There are no more than 100 bodies so far accounted for, but it feared that a great number were swept away by the means of the lake when the parting crowds had buried themselves in the sand to escape the blinding avalanches of flame and cinders buried through the air. Some of the women and children must have perished from hunger, cold and terror. Not a tenth part of the rums has been looked through yet, and not until every brick has been overturned can the full story of death be

The reopening of the public schools is to be determined upon to-night, and everything is beginning to move in the customary grooves of law and order. Troops still hold nominal possession, but citizens are glad to have them here, and there is no clashing between the envil and military authorities. There is still suspicion and dread of incendiaries, and constant charges are made of attempts to fire churches and public buildings, but there is no attempt at lynching, as during the first

days of municipal convalescence. The rush of strangers and business speculators is great; all the hotels are packed, with five and six in a room; all private boarding-houses are filled, and all residences are pretty crowded by refugees from the other side. i-men are coming in to take a turn in the new wheel of fortune, and before long the place will be one vast caravansary. Street cars and stages are beginning to run regularly through the burned streets, and commoni-tation is quickly restoring itself throughout all the Divi-

#### CONDITION OF THE CITY. A CORNER IN LUMBER - OPENING OF THE BANKS-NO RUSH' AND MANY DEPOSITORS-

THE CITY QUIET. GENERAL PRESS DISEATCH.) CHICAGO, Oct. 17 .- An attempt was made by a number of lumber dealers yesterday to carry up the price of lumber from three to four dollars per 1,000 feet,

but was resisted by many of the larger and more respectable dealers, and the attempted extertion defeated. To-day lumber is selling at the old prices. There are fully 250,080,000 feet now in the yards of this city, and the supply will continue to be abundant. The total number of dead bodies on which inquests have been held up to last night is 92. When the debris

in the burned district is removed, it is expected that many more will be discovered. .

Arrangements were made to-day for the removal of the Post-Office to the Wabash-ave. Church, corner of Wabash-ave. and Harrison st., which will be occupied until a new building is erected by the Government.

The Board of Trade held a meeting to-day to settle the question of the location of its building; and, after considerable discussion, it was decided to appoint a committee to select a suitable lot near the old Board of Trade Rooms, and to erect a temporary building for its

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan to-day issued an address announcing the continuation of peace and quiethess. There has en no case of violence since Sunday night. me banks, both National and savings, rest

ness to-day. The calls from depositors for money were light. Many sought to ascertain their balances, and to what extent they could safely draw hereafter. Many deposits were made. There was no excitement or rush whatever. Drafts on savings banks were very light, and in many instances deposits were made. There was considerable excitement at the Clearing-House, and many checks were thrown out. As an illustration of the confidence the public placed in the banks, we refer to to-day's work at the Third National Bank; \$45,000 were checked out, and \$72,000 deposited. The State Savings Bank prepared for a rush, but only some to depositors called for money, the aggregate of which was exceeded

Many contracts for rebuilding have been consummated to-day, among those who propose to build at once are William T. Coolbaugh, H. G. Power, C. T. Wheeler, Brown Brothers, George Armdar, John B. Drake of Drake Block, J. C. Walker, Potter Palmer, Matthew Laftea, C. H. Beckwith, Edwin Hunt, Frederick Tuttle, Gregstin & Mackin, James H. Reese, The Tribune, &c. The entire block fronting east from Randolph-st. to Washington-st. will be rebuilt at once, and the Great Union Depot at the foot of Lake-st, is to be rebuilt on enlarged scale, The number of passes issued to-day for persons leaving

The following dispatch was sent to Secretary Boutwell, to-day:

went, to-day:

The Chicago banks are sound, and are paying every
dollar on demand. A good feeling prevails.

H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

## WOMAN'S STORY OF THE FIRE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, Oct. 17 .- Where shall I begin ? How shall I tell the story that I have been living during these dreadful days ! It's a dream, a nightmare, only so real that I tremble as I write, as though the whole thing might be brought to me again by merely telling of it.

We lived on the North Side, six blocks from the riverthe newly-regenerated river, which used to be at once the riches and the despair of our city, but which had just been turned back by the splendid energy of the people, to carry the sweet waters of Lake Michigan through all its notsome recesses. We were quiet people, like most of the North-Siders, flattering ourselves that our comfortable wooden houses, and sober, cheery, New-England-looking streets were far preferable to the more rapid, blatant life of the South Side.

Well, on Sunday morning, Oct. 8, Robert Collver gave his people what we all felt to be a wonderful sermon, on the text: "Think ye that those upon whom the tower of Siloam fell, were sinners above all those who dwelt at Jerusalem," and illustrated it by a picture of the present life, and our great cities, their grandeur, their wickedness, and the awful though strictly natural consequences of our insatiable pursuit of worldly prosperity, too often unchecked by principle; and instan many recent dreadful catastrophes as signs that not the Eric speculators alone, not the contractors alone, nor the recognized sinners alone, but we, every man and woman of the United States, were responsible horrors, inasmuch as we did not work, fight, bleed, and die, if necessary, to establish such public opinion as should make them impossible.

I came out gazing about on one beautiful church, and hoping that not one stone of the dear church at home had been set or paid for by the rascality which our preacher so eloquently depicted, as certain to bring ruin material as well as spiritual, and so we passed the pleasant bright day; some of us going down to the scene of the West Side fire of Saturday night, and espying, as from a good distance, the unhappy losers of so much property. About 91 in the evening our neighboring fire telegraph sent forth some little tintinnabulations, and we larily wendered, as D-- played the piane, and I watered my by, what they were burning up now. At 10 o'clock the fire bells were ringing constantly, and we went to bed regretting that there must be more property burning up on the West Side. Eleven o'clock, 12 o'clock, and I wake my sister, saying, ' Its very singular; I never heard anything like the fires tonight. It seems as if the whole West Side must be adire. Poor people, I wonder whose carclessness set this One o'clock-two o'clock, we get up and look Great God! the fire has crossed the river from the south. Can there be any danger here !" And we looked anxiously out to see men hurrying by, screaming and swearing, and the whole city to the south and west of us one vivid glare. "Where are the engines! Why don't we hear them as usual ?" we asked each other, theroughly nuzzled, but even yet hardly personally frightened by the strange aspect of the brilliant and surging streets below. Then came a loud knocking at the back-door, on Erie-st.-" Ladies, ladies, get up! Pack your trunks and prepare to leave your house; it may not be necessary, but it's well to be prepared!" It was a friend who had fought his way through the Lasalle-st. tunnel to warn us that the city is on fire. We looked at each other with white faces. Well we might. In an inner room slept an tovalid relative, the object of our cea the victim of a terrible and recurring mental malady, which had already sapped much of his strength and life, and rendered quiet and absence of excitement the first prescription of his physicians. Must we call the invalid? and, if we did, in the midst of this fearful glare and turmoil, what would be the result ! We determined to wait till the last minute, and threw some valuables into a trunk, while we anxiously watched the ever-approaching flame and tumult.

Then there came a strange sound in the air, which stilled, or seemed to still, for a moment, the surging crowd. "Was it thunder!" we asked. No, the sky was clear and full of stars, and we shuddered as we felt, but did not say, it was a tremendous explosion of gunpowder. By this time the blazing sparks and bits of burning wood, which we had been fearfully watching, were fast becoming an unintermitting fire of burning hail, and another shower of blows on the doors warned us that there was not a moment to be lost. "Call E-(the invalid); "do not let him stay a minute, and I will try to save our poor little birds!" My sister flew to wake up our precious charge, and I ran down stairs repeating to myself to make me remember, Birds, deeds, silver, jewelry, silk dresses," as the order in which we would try to save our property, if it came to

As I passed through our pretty parlors, how my hear ached. Here the remnant of my father's library, a copy of a Bible printed in 1637, on one table; on another, my dear Mrs. Browning, in five volumes, the gift of a lost friend. What should I take ! What should I leave ! I alternately loaded myself with gift after gift, and dashed them down in despair. Lovely pictures and statuettes, left by a kind friend for the embellishment of our little rooms, and which had turned them into a bower of beauty-must they be left! At last I stopped before our darling, a sweet and tender picture of Beatrice Cenci going to execution, which looked down at me through the dismal red glare which was already filling the room with a saintly and weird sweetness that seemed to have something wistful in it. I thought, "I will save this, if I die for it:" but my poor parrot called my name and saked for a peanut, and I could no more have left him than if he had been a baby. But, could I carry that huge cage ! No, indeed; so I reluctantly took my poor little canary, who was painfully fluttering about and wondering at the disturbance, and, kissing him, opened the front door and set him free-only to smother, I fear. But it was the best I could do for him if I wished to save my parrot, who had a prior right to be considered one of the family, if sixteen years of incessant chatter may be supposed to establish such a right.

What a sight our usually pretty quiet street presented. As far as I could see, a horrible wall-a surging, struggling, encroaching wall-like a vast surface of grimacing demons-came pressing up the street; a wall of fire, ever nearer and nearer, steadily advancing upon our midnight helpleasness. Was there no wagon, no carriage, in which we could coax our poor E-, and take him away from these maddening sights. Truck after truck, indeed, passed by, but filled with loads of people and goods. Carriages rushed past drawn by struggling and foaming horses, and lined with white, scared faces. A truck loaded with goods dashed up the street, and, as I looked, flames burst out from the sides, and it burned to sakes in front of our door. No hope, no help for property ; what we could not earry in our hands we must lose. So, forcing my reluctant parrot into the canary bird's cage, I took the cage under one arm and a little bag, hurriedly prepared, under the other, just as my sister appeared with E.—, who, thank God, was calm and self-peasessed. At last the goodfriend who had warned us appeared, and, leaving all his own things, insisted on helping my sister to save ours, and he and she started on, dragging a Saratoga trunk. They were obliged to abandon it at the second corner, however, and walk on leaving me to follow with E--. "Come E--, let us go," said I. "Go where! I am not going. Where is the use!" he snewered. and he stool with his arms

folded as if he were interested merely as a curious spec He would not stir, but proposed going back into the house. This I prevented by entreaties, and I besought him to fly as others were doing; but no. A kind of apathetic despair had seized him, and he stood like a rock while the flames swept nearer and nearer, and my entreaties and even my appeals to him to save me, were utterly in vain. Hotter and hotter grew the pavement, wilder the cries of the crowd, and my silk and cotton clothing began to smoke in spots. I felt beside myself, and, selzing E-, tried to drag him away. Alas! what could my roman's strength do! There followed another shout, a wild push back, a falling wall, and I was half a block wild push back, a falling wall, and I was half a block away and E— was gone. Oh God, pity these poor worms of the dust, and crush them not utterly, was my prayer. How I passed the rest of that cruel Sunday night I along my poor parrot, who was too tired to make a sound, I seemed to go in a dream. Starting north to get help, running back as near to the flame as I could in the vain hope of finding E—, bitterly reproaching myself that I had ever left him for an instant, I passed three hours of which I can hardly give any account. I know that, as I turned wildly back once toward Dearborn-st., I saw the beautiful Episcopal Church of St. James in flames. But they came on all sides, licking the marble buttresses one by one, and leaving charred or blackened masses where there had feat mass the white and shining church-tower from leaving charred or blackened masses where there had been white marble before. But the most wonderful sight of all was the white and shining church-tower from which, as I looked, burst tongues of fire, and which burnt as though all dross of earth were indeed to be purified away from God's house forever. As the tower came crashing down, the belis with one accord pealed forth that grand old German hymn, "All good souls praise the Lord." I simost seemed to hear them, and to see a shadowy Nicholas striking the startled metal for the last time with his brave old hands. If this is right, if it can be right, make me think so, grouned my soul, and the souls of many weeping women that night, as they fied houseless and lost through that Pandemonium of flame and tumuit.

Constantly faces that I knew, flashed across me, but they were always in a dream, all blackened and discolored, and with an expression that I never saw before, "Why, C.—, is this you?" some frightened voice would exclude, and a kind hand would touch my disordered hair, from which the hat had long since fallen off, and some one, only a little less distracted, would whisper hopefully a word about E.—, that he might not be lost, that the actual presence of flame would arouse him, and so on; and I loved them for saying so and tried to be live them. Very little selfishness and no violence did I see there. Neighbors stopped to recognize neighbors, and

Ropefully a word about E—, that he might not be lost, that the astual presence of flame would arouse him, and so on; an' I loved them for saying so and tried to believe them. Very little seinshness and no violence did I see there. Neighbors stopped to recognize neighbors, and many a word was exchanged which brought comfort to despairing hearts. "Have you seen my wife and children!" would be asked, and the answer given: "Yes, they are safe at Lake View by this time." "Won't you look out for my baby!" (or Willie or Johnny, as the case might be.) Out would came tablets or papers, or names or inquiries would be noted down, even by the man who was making almost superhuman efforts to save a few goods from his burning house. Some friend—it was days before I knew who—took my parrot and forced a little bottle of tea and a bag of crackers into my hand as I wandered, and I was enough myself to give it to a friend, who I found aimost fainting with heat and fatigue, and who declared that nectar and ambrosia never tasted better. At last I found myself opposite Unity Church. Dear Unity! Will her little circle of devoted ones ever come together again, and worship sometimes, and work for the poor sometimes, and sing and play in her beautiful under pariors sometimes, and love each other always! I know not, but I know that I wept and beat my hands together, and raged hopelessly, when I saw that the beautiful homes on the west side of Dearborn-st. were gone, and the Ogden Public School was one bright blaze, while the graceful and noble Congregational Church, next to Mr. Collyer's Church, had caught fire. Nothing could save our pride and loy, our darling for which we had made such efforts in money and labor two short years ago, that the fame of Chicago munificence rang anew on our account through the civilized world.

I was grieving enough, heaven knows, over my private woes; but I awoke to new miseries when I saw our pastor's great heart, which had sustained the faining spirits of so many, freely give way to lamentations and tears

imost sure I should never see again. A new sight soon truck my eye. What in the world was that dark, lurid, surplish ball that bung before me, constantly changing to appearance like some fiendish face making grimaces tour misery? I leoked and looked, and turned away, nd looked again. May I never see the sun, the cheerful ally herald of comiort and peace, look like that gain. It looked devilish, and I pinched myself to see if was not losing my senses. It did not seem 10 minutes ince I had seen the little, almost crescent moon look out old, quiet, and pitliess, through a rift in the smokehold from the deep blue of the sky.

since I had seen the little, almost creecent moon look out cold, quiet, and pittless, through a rift in the smoke-cloud, from the deep blue of the sky.

Two dear children, whom I had taught peacefully on Friday, in our cheerful school-room, on Chicago-ave, met me, crying, "Oh! have you seen mother! We have lost her." This appeal brought me to myself. I felt that I had something else to do than wonder and grieve; so I persuaded the lost lambs to go with me to a friend on Lasalle-st, where I felt sure we should find help and comfort, and which everybody supposed would be safe. Indeed, a very curious and rather absurd feature of this calamity was that nobody thought his house would burn till he saw It blazing, and also felt perfectly sure that this was the last of it, and that he and his family would be safe a little further up; so the North-Siders mever began to pack up till the fire crossed the river, and then the lower ones moved about to Erie-st., six squares from the river, then stopped. Then they were driven by the dames another half-dozen streets, losing generally half of what they saved the first time; then to Division-st., then to Lincoln Park, where heaps and heaps of ashes are all that remain to-day of thousands of dollars' worth of catables and furniture.

Exhausted and aimest fainting, weeping and sorely distressed, I finally landed in a friendly house, far up on Lasalle-st. As i stepped inside the door, E—appeared,

distressed, I finally landed in a friendly house, far up on Lasalle-st. As I stepped inside the door, E.—appeared, quiet, composed, and almost indifferent. Burnt I Oh, no; he was all right. Did I suppose he was fool enough to stay and be burned ! There was D.—toe, if I wanted to see her in the parlor. Did I feel reverently thankful! Ask yourself!

## EUROPEAN AID.

LONDON, Oct. 17 .- Subscriptions to the Chicago Relief Fund received at the Mansion House up to last night amounted to £23,600. A Committee of American residents of London is also receiving subscriptions, and has made arrangements for the immediate despatch of either money or goods contributed. At the meeting at Bradford £2,000 were received, at

Dublin, £1,200; at Wolverhampton and Glasgow £1,000 each.

This morning the subscriptions at Liverpool had reached £10,000; at Leeds, £400; at Cork, £400; Dublin, £1,500; Hanley, £400; Birmingham has already forwarded a first installment of £2,000, and further contributions are being

A relief meeting was held at Sheffleld to-day, the Mayor presiding, at which 22,000 were collected in a few min-nites, several leading merchants and manufacturers contributing £250 each.

## DOMESTIC RELIEF.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CHICAGO-BY TELEGRAPH. The following contributions were reported by

The Ioliowing contributions were reported by telegraph yesterday from the places named:

NEW-HAVEN, Conn.—Yale College students, \$1.000.

BOSTON.—General subscriptions now reach \$411,000.

SALEM, Mass.—General subscriptions, \$17,000.

CHELSEA, Mass.—Citizens meeting, \$5,000.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—Collections in churches, \$1,789.

BALTIMORE.—General subscriptions, \$197,000.

BISGHAMTON.—Common Council appropriation, \$5,000.

CAZENOVIA. N. Y.—Contributions, \$1,100, besides a uantity of clothing.

## POTTER PALMER SOLVENT.

The following telegram has been received by T. Stewart & Co., under date Chicago, October 15: "Messrs. Allen & Mackey, and all firms with whom I am interested, either as special or general partner, will pay in full at maturity. Please inform the trade.

"POTTER PAIMER."

#### EXTINGUISHING FIRE WITH FARTH. A Chicago gentleman related the following

noident of the fire to a TRIBUNE reporter : "I was standing on Twenty-eighth-st., when a boy across the street exclaimed, "There goes another fire!"
Crossing the street, I discovered that a fire had broken out in a barn in the rear of a small Catholic Church, near Thirty-second-st., surrounded by small pine buildings, which were cleared away with axes. The men worked with terrible earneatness, throwing dirt, with shovels, bits of boards, and even with their hands, and at last entinguished the flames. There was not the slightest doubt but that the flames. There was not the slightest doubt but that this fire was the work of an incendiary, as it was a long this fire was the work of an incendiary, as it was a long this fire was the scene of the main conflict. The citi-descendent of the main conflict. The citi-descendent was an and shot him through the head. The Court-House caught fire in the dome, and when this was burned the bell fell crashing through the floors to the cellar. Under the Court-House was the jail, from which the Sheriff was freeing the prisoners. He released all but three men, sentenced to death, whom he was unable to reach, and whom it is supposed were burned to death. The gentleman stated that the prompt use of gunpowder early Sunday evening would have saved the city. It was only by its use that the Michigan-ave. Hotel was saved. It is now the only hotel of any size standing in the city. buildings, which were cleared away with axes.

# THE SAFES.

THE SAFES.

CRICAGO, Oct. 17, 1871.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. '251

Broadway, New-York: Thirty-two of Herring's Safes
taken from the juins with contents all safe. More countage.

HERRING & CO.

A CAPTAIN AND MATE CHARGED WITH SCUT-BOSTON, Oct. 17.—In the U. S. Court this norming, Capt. Albert Winslow of the ship White Swallow and Wm. H. Woods, mate, charged with scuttling

that regsel on her-trip from Boston to Hoag Kong, were each held in \$6,000 buil in the District Court.

### JUDGE BARRETT-THE GOVERNOR'S ATTI-TUDE-CHARLES O'CONOR DEPUTED TO ACT WITH THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY. The Committee of Ten appointed by the Committee of Seventy to wait upon the Governor and implore his interference in behalf of the cause of

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

GOV. HOFFMAN'S AID INVOKED

VISIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF TEN TO ALBANY-

EX-JUDGE PIERBEPONT'S ADDRESS - RE-MARKS BY EX-GOV. SALOMON AND EX-

financial reform in this city left on the 8 o'clock train, yesterday morning, for Albany. Three of the Committee, Messrs. Roosevelt, Ledwith, and Balley, were unable to go. Those who went were ex-Judge Pierrepont, Chairman; Gen. John A. Dix. ex-Gov. Salomon, the Hen. Henry G. Stebbins, the Hon. John Wheeler, Wm. C. Barrett, and James Brown. Upon arriving in Albany, the party proceeded at once to the Executive Chamber, and after a short delay on account of the temporary absence of Attorney-General Champlain, whom Gov. Hoffman desired to be present, ex-Judge Pierrepont delivered the following address:

#### JUDGE PIERREPONT'S ADDRESS.

Gov. HOFFMAN: To you, the Chief Magistrate of this great State, we come in a time of public danger and much peril to the peace of our city. The Treasury has been plundered, or suffered to be plundered, of enormous sums by its legal guardians, and is now without the means of paying the honest laborers, upon whose wages their families depend for daily bread. Through the frauds of our city rulers large numbers of men engaged upon the public works will be thrown out of employment because the funds appropriated for their wages have been stolen; and the depression in business consequent upon the recent disasters will render new ocsupation for the laborer unusually difficult. Fraud and misrule have so impaired the credit of the city that money cannot be obtained to keep the suffering laborers employed while the present distrusted rulers retain their

Although the gigantic frauds upon the City Treasury nave long since been exposed, and the names of many of the defrauders have been published, yet no steps have been taken by the city officials to recover back the purloined money or to bring the criminals to justice. Not an arrest has been made, and not a suit has been insti tuted by the rulers of our plundered city. Not a corrupt or delinquent officer has resigned, and not a step has een taken to impeach or remove a single betrayer of official trust; and the same men under whose wicked rule our proud city has been brought to its present humiliation still hold sway unmolested by any action on the part of the State whose laws they have so wantonly

By the Cons ution of the State, which is supreme above all statutes or cunning charters, it is expressly provided that "the executive power shall be rested in the Governor," that "the Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State," and that "he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed !" The laws are not faithfully executed, but they are grossly violated, and shameless fraud and plunder riot in the Treasury upon money of which the honest laborer is deprived, and which the infamous Tax Levy has wrung from the toiling people.

Representing the citizens of New-York, through a body known as the Committee of Seventy, we call upon you to rescue the city through the power of your great office, and under the solemn sauction of the oath which you have taken to support the Constitution of the State we ask you to "take care that the laws are faithfully exe cuted." No flimsy web of cunning fraud inwoven in the cuted." No filmsy web of cunning fraud inwoven in the stealthy charter can take away your constitutional powers. Our sturdy people will not tolerate the idea that conspirators against the laws can continue to rob the city under the pretext that no one can impeach or snapend them from effice but their confederates in crime. The robust sense of our people breaks through these shams and knows that the Chief Magistrate of the State under its supreme law, can suspend public robbers and lawsbreaking conspirators from official power. The people will not believe that the Chief Magistrate of the Rists is powerless to protect the City from official men who have conspired together to violate the laws and appropriate the public funds to their private use.

we, and the community which we represent, believe We, and the Constitution of the State you have the We, and the community which we represent, believe that under the Constitution of the State you have the power, and that it is your duty, to interpose and save the City from further disaster. We desire to aid you, and we are authorized to tender to you the assistance of the ablest counsel which can be had, and such as will be acceptable to you and all under you, and without charge to the State; and we ask that you accept the profered assistance, knowing, as we do, that the magnitude of the work will be greater than the Attorney-General and the other law officers can perform alone. And we ask that the Governor will be advised of the true condition of our City, and exercise all those powers which the Constitution gives him, to save as from the fearful misrule under which we suffer, to suspend from power the wanton violators of the law, and to restore our degraded credit, so that the laborer may receive the honest wages of which he is now deprived. And we further ask that the Executive of the State will have in readiness a military force sufficient to quell any unlawful outbreak which may arise, and which has already been threatened and incited. We have no apprehension of

further ask that the Exacutive of the State will have in readiness a military force sufficient to quell any unlawful outbreak which may arise, and which has already been threatened and incited. We have no apprehension of disturbance from the honest laborers who may be deprived of their pay; the workingmen know full well who have stolen their wages. But the danger to be apprehended arises from those who may be set on by desperate men to cover their own induities.

In the name of the plundered tax-payers of the city in the name of the laboring poor, who will soon be deprived of the means of feeding their starving families through the coming Whiter; in the name of humanity and the violated laws, we call upon you as the Chief Magistrate, under the supreme law of the State, to exercise your ample powers and arrest these terrible abuses. Behind you stand the Constitution of the State, the military and naval forces, and, more potent still, the enlightened, awakened public sentiment of all the honest men in the United States! Before you stands the opportunity; embrace it, and take the enduring honors which a brave people give for worthy deeds! Not as partisans, nor as the enemies of any man, do we call upon you, but under the solemn convictions of duly, and in the sacred name of justice, of law, of peace, and of endangered liberty, we invoke your prompt and earnest action. These are, in brief, the views which we entertain of the situation and your constitutional powers and duties, and our constitutional rights. In this Committee who are now here present are men of almost all the different secupations. Gov. Salomon is here, who, perhaps, may be consadered as more especially representing our German fellow-citizens—an emiment lawyer, who will in his own way express his views of the constitutional powers which we think the Governor possesses; Mr. Barrett, whom you have long known, a distinguished lawyer, which he has; active, able, and most efficient chairman of our Committee of Beventy, will express in his own way hay gen

REMARKS OF GOV. SALOMON. I am not prepared, Gov. Hoffman, to make any argument upon these questions, nor do I suppose this is the time or place for you to consider such arguments fully. What I have to say on this subject I beg to say merely in a conversational manner. In looking over our situation in the city of New-York it has seemed to us, and we be-lieve that there is a lawful and constitutional authority and power vested in you to rescue us from the perilous situation in which we find ourselves. The fact must be and power vested in you to rescue us from the perilous aituation in which we find ourselves. The fact must be apparent to you—I have no doubt it is to every thinking man in the City of New-York—that we are upon the brink and verge of revolution and riot. The City of New-York for the past two years has been in the hands of a set of conspirators who have plundered her treasury, who have endeavored as far as possible to cover up the tracks of the crimes committed by them or by their tracks of the crimes committed by them or by their tracks of the crimes committed by them or by their tracks of the crimes committed by them or by their tracks of the crimes and who, since they have been tools or agents, and who, since they have been tools or agents, and who, since they have been tools or agents, and who, since they have been tools or agents, and who, since they have been tools or agents of the crimes brought to light, have detected and their own crimes and the crimes of those connected with them—and fleese men are over us! The people have come together and appointed a Committee of Seventy. They have looked over the ground, and have been endeavoring to do, as far as possible, what the authorities of the city of New-York should have done. No steps have been taken by the authorities, nor can it be expected that there will be, as long as they seem to be expected that there will be, as long as they seem to be expected that there will be, as long as they seem to except the crime. Only look upon that one single fact that after the appointment of this Committee on the part of the citisens for the investigation of these accounts, those vouchers were stolen by burglars—taken away from the Controller's effect and destroyed. The evidence, so far as it goes, points unerringly to two men who have committed the crime, and just as uncertified purposed to the part of the citisens for the investigation of these accounts, those vouchers were stolen by burglars—taken away from the Controller's effect and destroyed. The evidence, so far a

icency which arose. If there is no special statute anthorizing a proceeding of that kind, there certainly ought to exist the power in you, under the general clause of the Constitution which makes it your "duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed." If the facts are brought on behalf of the State, in the name of the people of the State, in some proper form, before the judicial tribunal, it seems to me that the judical tribunal could not refrain from acting. This clause of the Constitution must mean something, "that you shall see that the laws are faithfully executed." They are not faithfully executed in the City of New-York, and now there is a very dangerous condition of things which requires some interference.

#### REMARKS OF MR. BARRETT. Gov. Hoffman intimated to Mr. garrett that he would like his opinion on the subject, whereupon Mr. Barrett

lake his opinion on the subject, whereupon Mr. Barrell said:

I have been a resident of New-York for 35 years, and naturally I take a deep interest in its welfare, and during the whole of that long period I never wincessed such excitement as there is thore now. The gross frauds that have been committed by parties adhering to that party of which I have been a member a great many years, and a party whose interests i have so much at heart, have imperiled and nearly destroyed its influence in the city and State. Now the great complaint I have to make is that the officials of our city have taken no action, but private citizens have done what they ought to have done. I think it is a sad reflection upon their activity and official integrity that private citizens have been compelled to step forward and vindicate the law. The District-Attorney and the Corporation Counsel of our city have thus far never raised a finger to stem the tide of corruption which overwhelms New-York. A criminal suit has been instituted against the highest official in our city, and several suits have been instituted against men for plundering the Treasury. And still the daily papers (of our city recorded the astounding fact that one of our legal officials has been for any or eight weeks endeavoring to find our what was the law, and has never really sought to ascertain the facts, when under his very eye a private citizen had commenced suits to bring the perpetrators of these frauds to justice. I have, Sir, the most entire confidence in the integrity of our Governor, and I believe this appeal we now make to you as citizens of New-York will meet with a prompt and satisfactory response.

Gov. Hoffman—Is Judge Emott one of your Com-

Gov. Hoffman-Is Judge Emott one of your Com-Ex-Judge Plerrepont-No, Sir; he is one of

mittee of Seventy, but not of this Committee Gov. Hoffman-In conversation with Judge Emott upon this very subject he stated very freely that, after a careful examination of the whole subject, he did not see that the Governor had any authority in the matter. Ex-Judge Pierrepont-I should state to the Governor that Judge Emott has never met with this Committee,

that Judge Emott has never met with this Committee, and consequently we have never been able to have any consultation with him on the subject.

Gov. Hoffman—I need not say to you, gentlemen, that anything in the power of the Governor to do to correct evils existing in the City of New-York, and enforce the laws of the State, will be done. I need hardly give anybody any assurance to that effect. And in listening to your address, Judge, I don't see that you ask anything specific that I should be prepared with sufficient military force to prevent. Now, I have taken the necessary steps to prevent any tot, and if there is any it will be very promptly put down. I don't think there will be any unless there is some existing cause. When I was in New-York, Friday, in consultation with the Police authorities, could not learn that there was any cause for apprehension, but if there is, there will be ample preparation made to put that down. Now, if all the facts be as stated, and for the purpose of this interview we must assume that they are, is not the plundering, through the appointment of the Deputy Controller, stopped for the time being? Ex-Judge Pierrepont—I should state that the plundering for the time being was, but we are not put in a position to restore the credit of the city.

HOW SHALL THE PLUNDERERS BE PUNISHED!

HOW SHALL THE PLUNDERERS BE PUNISHED ! Gov. Hoffman-Now if that be so, if there is no plundering going on, there would hardly be an excuse for any revolutionary measure on the part of the Executive, or anything that looked like overthrowing the law.

Ex-Judge Plerrepont-We have called your attention to a large amount that has been plundered, and no steps

Gov. Hoffman-I should suppose that you would sug gest some specific action on the part of the Governor beside the preparation of a military force to preserve beside the preparation of a military force to preserve the peace. Now if this Committee wish to be put upon the record at asking me to take the military force of the State and take possession of the City Government, and establish a new one, I want them to say so. I maderstand that is one of the hints thrown out by Gov. Salomon as possible for Government to do. Do they wish me to establish a new local government!

Ex-Judge Pierrepont—Let me reply that what is in the address has been carefully considered, and all the Committee have heard it, and in these views we all agree.

Gov. Hoffman—Then you do not desire anything more specific!

Ex-Judge Pierrepont—No: that is what we wish to

specific I Ex\_Judge Pierrepont—No; that is what we wish to have filled with you.

Gov. Hoffman—Then I do not see that I can sav anything more than that I will do what I can. I am ready to do anything I can to correct evils, and I will do it

to do anything I can to correct evils, and I will do it
earnestly.

Ex-Judge Plerreport—I should say that we do not undertake to go into the specific mode of proceedings, not
thinking it our province now, except to call the attention
of the Governor and the Attorney-General to the questions at issue, and to offer any aid which we could give
and the Attorney-General would necessarily advise on
that subject. It would be in his province to take legal
measures so far as any could be taken, and we do not
think it quite fit that we should undertake to point out
very specifically what should be done in legal or other
proceedings.

Gov. Hoffman—In regard to any matter of legal proceedings, of course so far as we can render any assist-

Ex\_Judge Pierrepont—It is proper that I should state here that we do not suppose that, unless something was specifically brought to the knowledge of the Attorney-General he would be likely to take action. It was hardly to be expected that he would, without some sort of notice on the subject; and we have undertaken to bring notice on the subject; and we have uncertaint to him notice, with as much minuteness as we were able express, of our condition, and that we need remedy. THE POWERS OF SUSPENSION AND REMOVAL.

Gov. Hoffman-I think there is a mistaken idea in the minds of some people about the power of the Governor in this matter. As to any conjunction of the Legislature, speak without examination. It is true that the Constitution, as you say, makes it the duty of the Governor to " take care that the laws are faithfully executed;" and, if I recollect aright, that is exactly the language of the Constitution. Now, take our case up; look at that constitutional provision. The same Constitution provides that our city and county officers, except as otherwise specified, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature shall direct. And the Legislature provides here, for the election of the Mayor of the City of New York, and repeal all laws for his removal. Now, to remove him, the Governor would have to begin by violating one of the laws: that very act which takes the power of removal which existed under the Charter of 1857, and the same Constitution you find here, if you look at article 10, provides that the Governor may remove any officer in this section, within the term for which he shall be elected, but makes no provision for any other article, leaving it to the Legislature. Now take the Constitution of the United States, which also says that the laws shall be faithfully executed. The Preaident of the United States, at one time, undertook to remove the Secretary of War, and thought he was faithfully executing the laws in doing so. But Congress impeaced him. The very first article of finpeachement against him was that he had undertaken to remove his Secretary of War, in violation of the act of Congress which said it should only be done in a certain way.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont—Let me call your attention to the paper I presented. I make no suggestion whatever about the removal. We are quite aware of that section in the Charter, and make no such suggestion whatever about the removal we are quite aware of that section in the violation of law, and a removal from office, which makes the office vacant.

Gov. Hoffman—in case of suspension, who then would be appointed to discharge the duties!

Ex-Judge Pierrepont—Then the duties would be carried on as they are in case of slokness, or any other emergency which prevents the accretion of that from the functions of har, but not removed. And there have been two justances where the suspensions and, if I recollect aright, that is exactly the language of the Constitution. Now, take our case up; look at that

was restored to office. Consequently I say that what we have said in looser conversation we have not embodied in that paper.

Ex-Gov. Salomon—it seems to me that in some respects I have not made myself entirely clear. I wish to suggest, and that by way of conversation, that as the state of things at present is in New York there may be a riot, there might be a revolution. We have been in danger of it for a long time. I suggest that, in reality for the purpose of bringing the point clearly before your mind. Suppose there was such a revolution to-merrow, instigated by the very men who are at the head of the city government and have the control of it; then it seems to me there would be no doubt of your power and your right and duty, not only to put down the disturbance, but also to prevent these subortities from further acting by placing the city under military rules for the time being. It would be no violation of any set of the Lagislature depriving you of the right of removal of any of these officers, for it would not be the excepts of your military power.

Gov. Hofman Ob, well, Governor, if meak an emergency as that arises I will take care of it when the time comes; but what I want to deal with now is the present condition of things. I am, opposed to the starcles of military power, except in time of war and when absolutely necessary to preserve the peace in time of disorders at home, to put down riots and disturbances. I don't believe in arbitrary Executive power at any time except that which I have mentioned. In regard to take into his counsel the fine that is acknowledged to be the leader of the bar in New York—Mr. Charles O'Conor. I shall use the military only for the proceedings in Court I shall advise the Attorney-General to take military only for the preservation. of the leader of the bar in New York—Mr. Charles O'Conor. I shall use the military only for the preservation of the nubles were.

with just as much force and energy as I can command, if there is any other power to exercise I will exercise if faithfully and earnestly.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont—We are convinced that you will agree with us, and that the Attorney-General will so advise, if there are three men exercising the powers of the Government stated under the statute, and if the statute and if the statute and if the statute and if the becomes apparent on facts presented to the Attorney-General and the Governor that these three men are using these powers thus acquired for the purpose of violating the laws and committing robberies on the city, that there is power enough to prevent it. And we have no doubt on that subject, nor do we believe the Attor-

hat there is power enough to prevent it. And we have to doubt on that subject, nor do we believe the Attor-they-free they are the are they are the they are they are the they are the they are the they are the they are they are the they ar mode of proceeding we are not uncertainty has a vise.

Mr. Barrett-Suppose, Sir, that fasts were submitted to you, justifying the belief that a preconcerted plan was adopted to defraud honest voters in their exercise of the Elective franchise, on the 7th of November, and that Blective franchise, on the 7th of November, and that members of the police force, in the interest of nomine s of the Tammany Ring, were about being placed in certain districts to defeat the opposing candidate of that Ring, could you, would you, refuse to lend your high official power to prevent the attempted ourrage?

Gov. Hoffman—It will be time enough to do that what the necessity arises.

Mr. Barrett—I have been informed by the very highest authority that two police captains are about to be restained.

est authority that two police captains are about to be re-moved from their precinets, and two other men substituted in their places, one of whom is deeply interested in the election of a particular candidate of the Tammany At this juncture the Attorney-General was called on te express his views. He said: I only desire to say that =d far as any interference on my part is concerned, independent of the action of my office, I have had no applications, general or otherwise, for any such interference, I have seen by the papers that a Committee had been appointed, but no such application has yet been made. I had resolved some weeks ago that if it were so evoked, I should render every facility to the Committee in a constitutional and lawful way to use the office in the prosecution of any proceedings to protect the rights of the people, and vindicate the laws; and to authorize any suit or action that would be approved by Mr. Charles O'Conor as counsel, knowing that his cultaence as a guarantee that every remedy would be used for the protection of the city, and also that the office would not be unjustly or improperly used for the prosecution of others. So far as my office is concerned, I will permit any suit which he as counsel shall approve to be brought. The other questions addressed to the Governor, while they seem somewhat novel, I am ready te consider.

Gov. Hoffman: May I expect that after your consults. cations, general or otherwise, for any such interferences

crincy, while they seem somewhat novel, Lam ready its
Gov. Hoffman:—May I expect that after your consultation with the Attorney-General and Mr. O'Coor, that
you will make more specific application to me?
Ex\_Judge Pierrepont:—We shall be lappy to do so.
Gov. Hoffman then said be thought it more proper that
Mr. O'Coor should be paid by its State for his services
and not by any private citizens.

Ex\_Judge Pierrepont inquired if the Attorney-General
would be kind enough to communicate with Mr. O'Const
in writing so that he will be ready, to which the Attor
ney-General gave assent.
Col. Stebbins then asked the Governor whether he intended to institute any proceedings directly himself

tended to institute any proceedings directly binself through the Attorney-General, or whether he expected that the proceedings would be inaugurated by the City of New-York. His reasons for asking were mainly from the peculiarity of the city credit, which had been so wasted away under the disorders of the last two months, that prompt and speedy action was necessary to restore it, and that the reasons appeared very strongly in the great difficulties which the Controller experienced in making his negotiations for the necessary experienced to the fact that some \$45,000,000 have to be paid into the Treasury from taxes and other sources between this and the 1st of February; that he could readily understand the difficulties which would readily in the transport of the popular heavily, in harmony with the throbbings of the popular heavily, in harmony with the throbbings of the popular heavily, in harmony with the throbbings of the popular heavily, in harmony with the throbbings of the popular heavily, in harmony with the throbbings of the popular that was publicly received would pass under the hands of those who enjoyed the public confidence, in this great question of the city credit, the credit and honor of the State is equally involved. This state looks to the City and County for some \$7,000,000 as its share of the taxes. You are, therefore, endangered as much at is the city if prompt remedial measures are not availed of to revive public confidence and furnish the facilities to the Courtoller to the expectate his securities. The conition of the loan of \$15,00,000 was a share of the taxes. You are, therefore, endangered as much at is the city if prompt remedial measures are not availed of to revive pub of New-York. His reasons for asking were mulnly from

after receiving from Attorney-General Champlain the promised letter to Charles O'Conor which is appended. eparted on the 51 p.m. train, to report to the Committee

of Soventy the result of their interview. The Committee regard the promise of the Governor to do all that he legally could to bring the wrong-doers to justice and to recover the squandered money, and the promptness with which the Attorney-General gave to the Committee a letter with such full and ample powers to Mr. O'Conor to act for the Attorney-General in any suits or prosecutions which he might advise, and with the explicit understanding that he might associate with him any others who might be needed, as exceedingly satisfactory to the Committee.

THE LETTER TO CHARLES O'CONNOR.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S O
The Hon. Charles O'Connor-Dear Sir: A Co of Citizens of New-York City called to-day upon the Goviernor (a ask, among other things, the exercise of such official power as the Attornoy-General may possess to prosecute for the frauda recently brought to light in the City of New-York. The Goverfor is desirons as I am that every facility should be afforded to make such prosecution thorough and effective. With this view, I respectfully request that you act as council in such prosecutions, and I empower you to institute in my name of office any soit or proceeding which, as sank counsel, you shall approve. Respectfully yours, MARSHALD B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY The Committee of Seventy met last evening, Havemeyer presiding, and listened to several reports presented by Roswell D. Hatch, Secretary.

On motion of Joseph H. Choate, the counsel to the Committee were instructed to take cognizance of the Committee's challenger, who was ejected yester-day from the polling place of the XVth District of the Ninth Ward, and to take ac tion on all similar cases that may be brougt to tion on all similar cases that may be brough to their motive. The Committee appointed to confer with Gov. Hoffman arrived toward the close of the meeting and through their chairman, ex-Judge Pierrepont, an-nounced that Charles O'Connor had been authorized by the Attorney-General to represent him in any action that the Citizen's Committed may choose to bring against the officers concerned in the great frauds upon the city.

THE GERMANS UNITING FOR MUNICIPAL REFORM. The German Democratic General Commit-

tee, Alderman Schlichting presiding, met at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last evening. Mr. Gross stated, with reference to the proposition on the part of the German Republican Central Committee to take joint action with the German Denbersey in the approaching elecwith the German Denberacy in the approaching election, that the Conference Committee reported resolutions
recommending its respective central organizations
to unite for the election; of able and honest candidates,
and that a committee be appointed by each body to make
joint arrangement for a mass meeting. Oswald Ottendorfer said that if the General Committee should pass
resolution refusing the aid offered by the German Republicans she was certain that its
constituents would repudiate such action. The resolutions were adopted, and the following Committee appointed: Oswald Ottendorfer, Magnus Gross, Dr.
Schirmer, G. Kuester, Nic. Mueller, Dr. Merkle, Anthon
Eickhoff, Henry Peters, Albert Geettmann, and Jacob
Seebacher.

Eichnef, Henry Peters, Albert Goettmann, and Jacob Seebacher.

The German Republican Central Committee, Sigismund Kauffman presiding, met at the Steuben House last evening. The resolutions presented to the German Democratic General Committee, providing for joint action in he matter of municipal reform, were adopted. The following Committee was appointed: Dr. Gerke, Wm. Gellmann, A. Willmann, Louis Naumann, Fr. Killan, A. Thelas, Ger. Geininger, E. C. Koerner, Dr. Dunn, and Carl Schreeder.

The German element of the Political Reform party, William Radde presiding, passed resolutions last evening denouncing Tammany Had; declaring that they will support only housest men for office, prespective of party interests; and advising that S Committee, consisting of three from each Assembly District, be appointed to confer with the different political parties in regard to the nomination of the Logislative and County fichets of the monthation of the Logislative and County fichets.

AN ALLEGED TRAITOR TO THE REFORM

CAUSE.

It was rumored yesterday that one of the leading men in the fight against Tuminany had "sold out;" and that the price that hought him is the promise of a nomination for Judge of the Supreme Cours.

TELEGRAPHIC SOURS

.The rumors of a criess in the Ansgrian Cabinet The Board of Missions of the P. E. Church med a Baltimere represent. Sides Wingsto of Management and the Rev. S. Hinnes, an Indian statement, some being additiones.

The North Carolina State Fair opened at inight restores. The sublitation of become, such as deep has acres on squaled in the finite, and the opticalists of the such and the state in the finite, and the optical state of the such as the s

The North American Insurance Comprised has made as assignment of informative to Win. C. Present Open has appeled the Hel Med. for a beginn